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EVENING BULLETIN.

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Papers sent by mail are payable in advance. When the Daily, Country Daily, or Tri-Weekly is to be delivered (not paid in advance) the amount subscribed for, the subscriber must pay, otherwise it will be continued at our option, until paid for and stopped, as has been our custom.

It not paid, it will be sent to the subscriber at our option, if party is good, it will be sent to him, or remittances made in "registered" letter at our expense.

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No contract for yearly advertisements will be discontinued without previous notice to us, nor will any charge be made for less than one year at the yearly rates.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1857.

THE SPANISH-MEXICAN QUESTION.—The progress of this question reminds us of the usual course of a drunken brawl, in which neither party really intends any offence, and, from certain instinctive considerations, meltates no blows; but which, alternately settled by bravado and unsettled by apology, at length, from mere superfluity of explanation, terminates in a fight. According to all ordinary diplomatic indications, the Spanish-Mexican question is virtually settled to the satisfaction of both Governments several months ago, but, if we may credit the last intelligence from Mexico, it is now more hopelessly involved than ever, and, for the first time in the history of the affair, war seems actually possible, if not imminent. The two countries, overcharged with transcendent "mutual consideration," have bowed and scraped until they have trodden on each other's toes afresh, and a fight seems really among the distant probabilities of the future.

In this point of view, the most pregnant event in current Mexican affairs is undoubtedly the late furious manifesto of Alvarez. Those who have not forgotten the origin of the Spanish difficulty will remember that the outrage at which Spain took offence were alleged to have been committed at the instigation of Alvarez—a circumstance which, whether true or false, was owing to his peculiar relations to the Government, held to greatly aggravate the grievance. This charge, notwithstanding the repeated denials and explanations of the Mexican Cabinet, has never been withdrawn by Spain, or ceased to form the text for the most violent and malignant personal abuse of Alvarez in the columns of the Spanish press. The old "Panther," it appears, stood this as long as he could, which was until within about a month ago, when he burst forth in a vehement and savage manifesto to the "Enlightened People of Europe and America," in which, after denying the opprobrious charge, and trampling upon it, launches out into a fiery tirade against the Spaniards, calls them all manner of bad names, says they are constantly intermeddling with the affairs of the country, lending aid to reactionists, and in some cases taking a hand in revolutions themselves, denounces them as robbers of the natives of the *terra caliente*, and declares that they are most cruel and inhuman taskmasters over their poor victims. He concludes his flaming fulmination by asking President Comonfort to send some of these terrible Spaniards out of the country.

"This manifesto," says the intelligent Mexican correspondent of the New York Times, "has created considerable talk, and may yet work great ruin to Spaniards who have large interests in Mexico. This class justly feels the danger of their present position. They may be stripped of all at day's notice, and the good, in such a case, must suffer equally with those who have attained their wealth by questionable means." Nor is this all. To our minds, the bearing of the manifesto upon the question of peace or war with Spain is very direct and not at all pacific. It is clear that it is not designed to conciliate Spain, and equally clear that it will have no such effect, but exactly the contrary.

If Alvarez, whose position is one of wide influence in Mexico, had desired to still further inflame the Spanish Government and kindle a consuming war in the bosoms of his countrymen, he could hardly have employed anything more effective than this manifesto. That its tendency will be to produce both these results we do not doubt, though whether or not it will actually produce them is somewhat problematical. We, however, incline to think, as we have thought from the first, that there will be no war. The triumphant election of Comonfort, and the consolidation of his Government, render the odds against Spain in a war with Mexico even greater at present than they would have been three months ago. Taken together with the decided hazard of losing Cuba, to say nothing of the probability of being whipped in the main fight, they constitute, in our judgment, tolerably safe ground

for predicting that Spain will decline to push the question to extremities. Yet doubtless matters are in such a train that the outbreak of hostilities almost any fine morning would not be surprising.

In that event, we do not think the success of Mexico would be doubtful, although the character and extent of the Spanish rout might be. The latter could not fail to be thorough. It would almost certainly involve the loss of Cuba, and, in the end, would probably degrade Spain herself to the permanent condition of a fifth or sixth-rate power. A nation in the last stages of decrepitude always perishes in attempting war, no matter how contemptible its adversary. The mere necessary drain upon its finances, apart from the shock of the conflict, is enough to finish it. But Mexico is by no means a contemptible adversary for Spain, and the latter, if they engage in war, will no doubt go down on the field as well as everywhere else. How far, if at all, we should be drawn into hostilities, if there should be any, and what would be the consequences to ourselves, is of course impossible to conjecture. It is certain, however, that we should be most anxious and excited spectators of the struggle, if not a party to it. It is certain also that the result would materially affect the interests of this Republic for all time. But it is scarcely worth while to speculate at length on the issue of an event which after all will probably never happen.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE EXHIBITION.—The clouds lowered about our jet house last evening, but not to the discomfiture of hundreds who were eager to see the beautiful hall of exhibition and its store of curiosities.

Entering, the first thing to be seen is the splendid show-case of J. M. Armstrong, the fashionable clo

thing at the corner of Main and Fourth streets. He has a fine collection of the specimens of his work—a wardrobe fit to adorn a prince, and articles the humblest might buy and smile at the excellence of their bargain.

The most excellent saddle we have ever seen is one designed for a lady, from the manufactory of C. P. Proal, Third street. It is extremely beautiful and equally comfortable. We should imagine that any of our fair friends, seated upon that velvety surface, might presume themselves throned upon Pegasus and wing their flight to other and less prosaic worlds.

How to set a dinner table is illustrated by Cassedy & Hopkins's magnificent exhibit of splendid China ware. We could entertain all the crowned heads of Europe on their table.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES BY THE ACRE.—The Boston Journal of Saturday last states that there is now stored on the Boston wharf, South Boston, in bond, over six acres of these two articles. There are also large quantities in other localities. What is to become of it? There is a similarly large stock in all the principal cities of the United States, showing clearly that it was not a *scarcity* of these articles, now become a necessary of life, that has run up the price more than double within a year. There is now in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, more than three times the stock of sugar that there was a year since.

A large wholesale dealer in Philadelphia, who supplies many retailers, reports that he has not sold a tenth part of the amount of these articles this year, compared with his former sales. Very few families use acid fruits this year or put up preserves, and every family purchases a pound or two, instead of their usual barrel or half barrel.

The Cincinnati Gazette is credibly informed that a certain gentleman who sports the titles of ex-Railway President and ex-Secretary, Grand Pacificator, &c., &c., has been in some way or other associated with Mr. Breslin in distributing the money that should be in the Ohio State Treasury. Also, that a late Democratic Governor of Wisconsin has had a finger in the matter, and that one or two other gentlemen who are known, but whose names we have not ascertained, occupied prominent positions in the same connection; and further, that a lawsuit is now pending in New York that will bring out all the facts.

The Philadelphia Journal, a bitter and somewhat indiscriminate hater of Louis Napoleon, says:

The latest instance, however, of his characteristic arrogance and contempt for the people, is his decision to call an election in Moldavia, a province in Turkey, and his disruption of diplomatic intercourse with the Porte, because the Sultan would not set aside the expressed will of the Moldavians in a matter in which their wishes, as declared by a vote, do not accord with the views of Mr. Napoleon—as *Ledra* tells him.

When the Journal considers that the "presumption" of the French Emperor is unhesitatingly shared by the Cabinets of Great Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Sardinia, it will perhaps suspect that its abhorrence of "Mr. Napoleon" has betrayed it into a very meaningless structure.

ARRIVAL OF COL. WILDER.—The distinguished President of the United Society, Hon. Marshal P. Wilder, reached the city last evening, and was appropriately received by the Executive Committee and gentlemen of the press.

Col. Wilder was serenaded by Plato's band, after reaching his rooms at the Galt House. The entertainment was one of a very pleasing character throughout.

The Cincinnati papers of yesterday give no further particulars in regard to the Trust Company. The failure is regarded as disastrous in all respects, and attributed to stock speculations on the part of the New York branch, of which the mother bank was kept in total ignorance.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says that the Interior Department has received intelligence from reliable gentlemen and fugitive Mormons that Brigham Young "has relapsed into the grossest infidelity and atheism." Deliberate relapse to be sure!

Frederick Morris, a boiler-maker, committed suicide at Cincinnati, on Tuesday, by drowning himself, because he was unable to find employment. He was recently from this city.

The sheriff of Cecil county, Md., and an accomplice named Beatty, have been arrested for taking a free negro man confined in the jail there to Richmond, and disposing of him as a slave.

The Grand Duke of Baden, on the birth of the hereditary prince, has granted an amnesty to all who participated in the political troubles of 1848 and 1849.

(For the Louisville Bulletin.)
THE BROKEN HEARTED.

BY KATE HARRINGTON.

A maledict, pale and care-worn, had laid her down to rest, And her head was softly pillow'd on a loving sister's breast. She was perishing, a victim to keen sorrow's withering dart; She was fading, sinking, dying—dying of a broken heart. "Tell me, sister," thus she murmured, and her whispered words, scarce heard,

Fell like strains from distant harp-strings by soft breezes

"Tell me when my sands are wasted—when the silken cord is given—

With this memory clinging about me? Can I bear it up to Heaven?"

"O! answer, 'Yes,' my sister! It were cruel to say 'No!'

It was false, but do not bemoan him, for I loved him so!

I have suffered keenly, deeply, but the strife is almost o'er,

And my latest thought now wanders to the sunny days of yore.

Do not tell him, should he seek you, how my heart by grief was wrung—

Only say I died with blessings, and his name upon my tongue.

Tell him how I clasped his picture fondly, wildly, to my breast!

How I prayed that he would join me in the mansions of the blest,

How the dearest hope I uttered, was, that when my soul was free,

It's deep love might still be changeless thro' a long eternity.

"Ask him if he has forgotten the quiet, mossy dell

Where we often sat together when the twilight shadows fell—

Where he gently smoothed my tresses—I drew me closer to his side.

Murmuring, in tenderest accents, 'Golden-haired and sun-ey'd.'

Where my forehead with the bairn's of his lips was often wet with weeping.

Ah! how I moment's gone forever, how I love, how prize I him!

Their remembrance clings about me—the dear star-light of my heart,

And tho' all grow dim around me, this can never more depair.

"Ask him more—if he remembers, one lovely eve in June, How we wandered to the brook-side, to watch the rising moon;

How, in playfulness, his finger traced my name upon the sand—

How I own we'll sit beneath it in a trembling, fluttering hand.

Ah! how I dream now 'twixt yon golden grain I've kept!

Or how that moonlit evening, when others sweetly slept,

I glided o'er the dew-gemmed lawn, soft-oped the garden gate,

And, rapteling thus the trysting spot, now lone and desolate,

I gathered up each tiny grain, and, with a miser's care,

Concealed them with my treasured gifts—the tress of auburn hair,

The picture and the withered bud now hidden on my breast;

Here, sister, let them slumber when you lay me down to rest.

"Softly, softly! O my sister, has the daylight vanished quite?

Or is it memory that now bathes me in a flood of starry light?

I can see him—he is coming—now his arms are open wide!

Lead me, sister, on his bosom! What is all the world beside?

I knew he would be constant! I was sure that he would come!

Tell him, sister—I am weary—tell him—I am—going home.

You will never call him faithless? Never censure—blame him! No!

Only tell him, sister dearest, that I loved—I loved him so."

Her voice was hushed! 'twas over—no murmur—scarce a sigh—

The silence was unbroken, save by scraping floating by.

The water shed tear-drop as she closed those dreamless eyes,

For she knew she would awaken to the joys of Paradise.

The hectic flush had faded from those sunken cheeks of clay,

But she thought of bloom perennial in the climes of endless day.

The pink lip seemed quivering with a soft, angelic smile,

As tho' the soul, at parting, had lingered there awhile.

To breathe its benediction o'er that form of matchless mould,

So calm, so pure, so beautiful, so young, yet, O! so cold.

The sleek, bold that pulsed breast—there lay a shining band,

Of auburn hair, a withered bud, his pictured face—and sand,

These, and those features, worn by care, a tale of suffering spoke.

They told how much that gentle heart was tortured ere it broke.

TO OUR MANUFACTURERS.—We visited, yesterday afternoon, the grounds of the Agricultural Association, and were gratified to witness the extensive and beautiful preparations that have been made for the approaching National Fair. The manufacturers' tent is being erected, and will afford the amplest opportunity for the display of every possible article.

We earnestly appeal to our manufacturers, merchants, each and all, to send something to the fair. Louisville should be thoroughly represented. The thousands who expect to be present should be advised of the capacity of Louisville to produce whatever is needed in the West and South. Strangers from abroad will be astonished if they do not have a fair exhibit of our ability as a manufacturing city.

EVENING BULLETIN.

THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 27, 1857.

HIGH-PRESSURE ATMOSPHERE.—Dr. C. H. Taylor of New York has completed an air-tight box, in which patients are placed to be compressed. The sides of the box are provided with several heavy pan glasses to light the inside and make the patient visible. The air is compressed inside by means of a double air-pump placed outside. An Ashcroft gauge is attached to the box. This plan for curing some diseases has been used in Europe for nearly twenty years. A man placed in this box in compressed air is in the same situation as a diver under a diving bell, and the same physical effects occur—a rushing sound in the ears, &c. If the pumps are reversed and the air inside is rarified, the effects of being on top of a mountain, or higher yet in a balloon, will be produced. The pressure of the atmosphere is 14 pounds to the square inch; the outside surface of a man is about twenty square feet, making the whole pressure on his body 4,000 pounds. A strong man can bear for two hours from two to three times this pressure.

A PITCHER OF AMERICAN PORCELAIN.—The editor of the Boston Traveler has seen a very elegant pitcher, designed for presentation to the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy. It bears the inscription on one side, "Massachusetts College of Pharmacy." On the other, "Presented by Serrino P. Peek, Lexington, Vt." It is a fine specimen of the product of that town, being the handiwork entirely of its own mechanics. It is made of American porcelain. The kaolin is from South Carolina, the quartz from Massachusetts, the spar from New Hampshire, the gold from California, and the workmanship from Vermont. The manufacturer is getting up a set of wedgewood mortars for the college, as samples. The wedgewood and porcelain from his establishment are considered superior to any imported.

MURDER AT ST. PAUL.—A steamboat pilot named John Jackson, from Port Byron, Ill., was killed on the evening of the 21st inst., at St. Paul. It appears that he had been drinking in a saloon, and was unable to pay for his liquor, whereupon the saloon keeper and others beat and kicked him that he died soon after. Several persons have been arrested.

The steam copper whisky distillery of Joseph and Daniel Shawhan, near Riddle's Mills, in Bourbon county, was burned down on Monday night last. All the whisky in the house was destroyed with it. No insurance.

REMINISCENCE OF NAPOLEON.—In 1810, that memorable year when Rome, Amsterdam, Dantzig, Antwerp, and Paris were cities of the same proud empire, Napoleon had brought his young bride to Brussels, and was received with great enthusiasm and pomp. On the morning after his arrival, he reviewed the troops of the garrison in the Allee Verte, and as the different regiments defiled before him remarked a grenadier, who bore the *chevrons* of a sergeant-major. Tall and erect, his black eyes blazed like stars from a face bronzed by twenty campaigns, while an enormous moustache rendered his appearance still more formidable, or *bizarre*. When the line was reformed, the Emperor rode up to the regiment of grenadiers and called the sergeant to the front. The heart of the old soldier beat high, and his checks glowed.

"I have seen you before," said Napoleon; "your name?"

"Noel, sire," he answered with a faltering voice. "Were you not in the army of Italy?"

"Yes, sire; drummer at the Bridge of Arcote."

"And you became sergeant-major?"

"At Marengo, sire."

"But since?"

"I have taken my share of all the great battles."

The Emperor waved his hand, the grenadier returned to the ranks, and Napoleon spoke rapidly to the colonel for a few moments; the quick glance of his eyes towards Noel showing that he was thinking of him. He had been distinguished for his bravery in several battles, but his modesty had prevented his soliciting advancement, and he had been overlooked in the promotions. The Emperor recalled him to his side.

"You have merited the Cross of the Legion of Honor," said he, giving him the one he wore. "You are a brave man."

The grenadier, who at this moment stood between the Emperor and the Colonel, could not speak; but his eyes said more than volumes. Napoleon made a sign, the drums beat a roll, there was a dead silence, and the colonel turning towards the new knight, who, with trembling hands, was placing his cross upon his breast, said, with a loud voice:

"In the name of the Emperor, respect Sergeant Major Noel as sub-lieutenant in your ranks."

The regiment presented arms. Noel seemed in a dream; and only the stern immovable features of the Emperor prevented him from falling on his knees. Another sign was made, the drums beat, and again the colonel spoke:

"In the name of the Emperor, respect Sub. Lieut. Noel as lieutenant in your ranks."

This new thunder-stroke nearly overcame the grenadier; his knees trembled, his eyes, that had not been moist for twenty years, were filled with tears, and he was vainly endeavoring to stammer his thanks when he heard a third roll of the drums, and the loud voice of his colonel:

"In the name of the Emperor, respect Lieut. Noel as captain in your ranks."

After this promotion the Emperor continued his review with that calm, majestic air which none who beheld him ever forgot; but Noel, bursting into a flood of tears, fainted in the arms of the colonel; while, from the regiment came a loud, united shout of *Vive l'Empereur!*

Copper on the Sea.—Experiments are now in progress to show that the sea is constantly charged with a solution of copper. Mr. Septimus Piesse caused a bag of iron nails to be hung from the sides of steamers passing between Marseilles and Nice, and obtained a precipitation of copper upon the iron. He finds the same metal in the substance of animals inhabiting the sea, and recommends the popular experiment of putting an oyster—*badine*, if possible—on the blade of a knife, and leaving it there for twenty-four hours, when, on the removal of the oyster, the copper will be found on the knife. In Mr. Piesse's opinion, the beautiful blue color of some parts of the Mediterranean is due to an ammoniacal salt of copper, while the greenness of other seas is owing to the chloride of copper.

Curious Parallelism of Customs.—It is a custom in Berwickshire among women-workers in the field, when their backs become much tired by bowing low down while singling turnips with short-shanked hoes, to lie down upon their faces to the ground, allowing others to step across the lower parts of their backs, on the lumbar region, with one foot, several times, and the pain of fatigue is removed. Burton, in his First Footsteps in East Africa, narrates a very similar custom in females who lead the camels, on feeling fatigued, and who "lie at full length, pronouncing upon each other's backs, trampling and crushing with their toes, and rise like giants refreshed."

Temperature of the Earth.—By experiments made during the last year by Professor Smyth, at Edinburgh, with a series of earth thermometers, imbedded in the earth at varying depths, it was proved that there was a gradually increasing heat of one degree, Fahrenheit, for every forty feet of depth, that at less than two and a half miles water would be at a boiling heat, and at less than one hundred miles depth all things must be in a state of fusion. This confirms numerous previous experiments.

Hat Holder.—Under each chair in the Senate Chamber and in the room of the Representatives at Washington, there is a wire net attached to the four legs, two inches above the ground. On the net there is room for an overcoat and a hat. This arrangement is worthy of imitation.

The N. Y. Herald.—In its money article, enters into a lengthy review of the financial affairs of the country for 40 years past, and we give an extract from it as of especial interest at the present time:

The process of speculation in this country for the past ten years has been as rapid as during any previous period within our history. That it will result in a stupendous and in the end a disastrous effect, is the interest of one who takes a cool and careful view of things can for a moment doubt. Revisions in financial and commercial affairs have come about at periods equally remote from each other. In other words, we have had regular financial revolutions in financial affairs which was more general and wide spread than any in any previous period. At one time, in 1837, after last war between this country and Great Britain, there was a break down in our financial and commercial affairs which created a good deal of distress and difficulty among the mercantile classes. In 1827 we had another revolution, which swept away almost all the mercantile and manufacturing classes, and the amount of capital involved in commercial pursuits. Numerous failures occurred in the large cities, and bankruptcy became almost universal. In 1837 we had another revolution in financial affairs which was more general and wide spread than any in any previous period. At one time, in 1837, after last war between this country and Great Britain, there was a break down in our financial and commercial affairs which created a good deal of distress and difficulty among the mercantile classes. In 1827 we had another revolution, which swept away almost all the mercantile and manufacturing classes, and the amount of capital involved in commercial pursuits. Numerous failures occurred in the large cities, and bankruptcy became almost universal. In 1837 we had another revolution in financial affairs which was more general and wide spread than any in any previous period. 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TRUNKS, BONNET BOXES, AND VALISES.
GREAT BARGAINS IN TRUNKS AT
J. H. McCleary's
NATIONAL TRUNK EMPORIUM,
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

I would respectfully invite the attention of merchants and others visiting the city to buy large and elegant assortment of TRUNKS, which I am prepared to offer at least THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. LESS than any other establishment in the city. My stock embraces a greater variety of Trunks than is kept by any other house in the Western country. Many of the styles are entirely new and cannot fail to please those in any of a Trunk both as regards price and quality. The many advantages which I possess over the other dealers in the city, such as manufacturing our own leather, importing my own material, & enabling me to offer my trunks much lower prices than any other establishment either in this city or Cincinnati. Merchants and others will be consulting their own interests by giving me a call before making their purchases. Orders promptly attended to. [May 26 d&w:cc&db:br]

Gold Watches,
 Main street, second door below Fourth.

We invite the attention of those in want of a reliable Watch to our selection embrace the most at all prices. Our selection embrace the most reliable goldsmiths makers such as P. B. Adams & Son's open and hunting, Jos. Stoddert, E. D. Johnson, D. Taylor, Wm. Dixey, Jurgenson, Brandt, Humber, and many others.

FASHIONABLE JEWELRY.
 Corals, Cameo, Pearl, Diamond, Jet, Miniature, &c. Chains, Lockets, Rings, Pins, &c.

For all ages and conditions that can be benefited by the aid of glass—the PEARLS, so much admired for their perfect transparency and extreme hardness that cannot be defaced by constant use, convex, concave, and peripherous. JAS. L. LEMON.

RAMSEY & BROTHIER.

VOGT & KLINK,
 MANUFACTURERS JEWELERS and
 Wholesale Dealers in Precious Stones
 and Fine Jewelry, at Eastern Prices, No.
 72 Third street, near Market, Louisville,
 Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descriptions of Jewelry, and done with dispatch. N. B.—Watches and Jewelry repaired by a very superior master. 17 wjd & d&b:br

COAL! COAL! COAL!
 NOW IS THE TIME
 TO LAY IN YOUR STOCKS OF COAL FOR
 THE SEASON:
 BEWARE OF A LOW RIVER, SHORT STOCK, AND
 HIGH PRICES.

WE have just received a supply of Coal from SYRACUSE and GARNET; Mines, which, with our regular supplies of PITTSBURG and SPLINTER, make our assortment of COAL THE BEST IN THE CITY. Our prices are uniform and as LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Office on Third street, opposite the Post-office. 12d b&g

W. H. CRITTENDEN.

BANKING HOUSE OF

HUTCHINGS & CO.,

Cornet of Main and Bullitt streets.

WE are receiving one percent, Tennessee currency the following Free State Banks:

MERCHANTS' BANK, Nashville; BANK OF NASHVILLE, do; BANK OF THE UNION, do; CITY BANK, do; BANK OF COMMERCE, do; TRADERS' BANK, do; BANK OF CHATTANOOGA, Chattanooga; NORTHERN BANK TENN., Clarksville; 615 Main & Main, HUTCHINGS & CO.

REMOVAL.

We have removed our FINISHING and PIANO-WARE ROOMS to the corner of Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds' new block.

Entrance on Main street, do, on Sixth, rear of

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets. 14 w 14 d PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.,

PIANO-FACTORY MANUFACTURERS.

Our new Piano-Factory is now finished to turn out from ten to twelve Pianos per week. We would respectfully inform our wholesale and retail purchasers that we hope for the future to be able to supply the increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully inform our wholesale and retail purchasers that we have received the highest awards when placed in competition with the *Premier Pianos of New York and Boston*.

Finishing and Piano Ware rooms corner of Main and Sixth streets.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets. 14 w 14 d PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.

AMERICAN RAILWAY LIBRARY.

Punch's Pocket-Book of Fun. Price 50c.

W. H. C. & W. E. WELSH.

44 Fourth st., near Market.

Another Large Arrival for Fall of 1857

By C. DUVAL & CO., Main street,

IN THE

BEST ORDER OF FINE FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS,

Including Royal Wilton, Velvet, Brussels, 3-ply, and all other grades of Carpeting, with a full stock of

CURTAIN GOODS AND TRIMMINGS.

We are now importing to this market the largest, most varied, and best quality of goods ever brought to Louisville. We invite the attention of all purchasers, confident we can offer unusual advantages in the style, quality, and price of our stock, which we offer at one-half price.

C. DUVAL & CO., 327 Main st.

FIRST ARRIVAL.

MARTIN & PENTON, 96 Fourth street,

HAVE just opened a full assortment of the following desirable articles:

English and French Chintzes;

Super Kid Gloves, all colors;

A complete line of Shirts;

Men's Net and Bars;

Embroideries of every kind;

Jacquett and Wise Sets, new style;

Do do do Collars, do;

Linens and Muslin Sets;

Heavy and fine brown and bleached Drapery;

Plain black Suits;

Crape Collars and Sleeves;

Embroidered and Patterned Handkerchiefs;

Boots and Shoes;

New Hoop Skirts and Skirtings;

Stockings long and short;

Printed Linen and Traveling Goods;

White Brillants and Jacquets;

To which the attention of purchasers is respectfully called.

MARTIN & PENTON,

154 Main & Main, between Market and Jefferson.

COUNTRY AND CITY MERCHANTS

are reminded that we have just recently received a large and varied assortment of

HATS, CAPS, and FEUTS for the fall trade,

all of which we pledge ourselves to sell as low as they can be bought in the United States.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

STRAW HATS for men, boys, and youths for sale at reduced prices.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

MOLESKIN, CASSIMERE, AND BEAVER

DILRS HATS of our own manufacture, ready for our sales this morning.

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT

BRAITHWAITE'S RETROSPECT of Practical Medicine and Surgery for July, 1857. Price 50c.

A few thousand dollars' worth of Medical books, embracing all the text books published in Medical and Surgical Science and the largest stock in the city.

14 wjd

C. HAGAN & CO., Main st.

SOFT HATS for men, boys, and youths, of a superior quality, for sale low for cash by

PRATHER, SMITH, & CO., 455 Main st.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY wholesale and retail at No. 69 Third street by

A. MCBRIDE.

PORTABLE FORGES

For Jewelers, Coppermiths, Builders, Plasterers, Rail-Road Builders, and every Mechanic who needs a Smelting shop in complete order.

Also a general assortment of Mechanics' Tools wholesale and retail by

A. MCBRIDE,

No. 69 Third street, between Market and Main, where everything in the hard ware line may always be obtained at the lowest cash price.

14 wjd

MECHANICS TOOLS and BUILDERS HARDWARE—All the late improvements for sale by

A. MCBRIDE.

AMERICAN AND IMPORTED TA

BLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, from the finest Ivory to the lowest price, for sale by

A. MCBRIDE.

JAS. L. LEMON

E. J. DAUMONT.

Dealers in Watches, Jewelry, and Silver and Plated Ware,

525 Main street, between Second and Third.

14 wjd

Watches just Received.

We have now a very complete stock of Gold and Silver Watches.

JAS. L. LEMON & CO.

DEPARTMENT OF BAILEY TRAINS.

Lexington and Frankfort—12 A. M. and 2:45 P. M.

Lancaster and Waynesburg—5:15 P. M.

St. Louis and Chicago via New Albany, R. R.—12 M.

18:30 P. M.

Cincinnati and the East, and via Indianapolis, to the Ohio River and the Mississippi River.

St. Louis, via Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and via Indiana to the East, Chicago, and St. Louis—18:30 A. M.

St. Louis and via Cincinnati to the East, Express—at 12 M.

Wabash—3 A. M. and 3 P. M.—The 6 o'clock A. M. train connects with daily stages for Nashville, Mammoth Cave, Bowling Green, Russellville, Hopkinsville, Elizabethtown, Clarksville, Galesburg, and Bardstown, and every other day with stages for Springfield, Lebanon, Cincinnati, and the Ohio River.

Port Huron—10 minutes.

STEAMBOATS—REGULAR PACKETS.

Cincinnati—Daily at 12 M.

Kentucky River—Saturday at 3 P. M.

St. Louis—Every day.

Tennessee, Cumberland, and Green Rivers—Irregular, Lower Mississippi and New Orleans—Irregular, but generally every day.

DEPARTURE OF STAGES.

Danville and Harrisburg—Every day at 4 A. M. (Sunday excepted).

Bloomsburg—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M.

Taylorville—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 9 A. M.

Shelbyville—Accommodation every day at 1 P. M. (Sunday excepted).

Shawneetown—Every day at 4 A. M.

LIST OF UNPAID LETTERS REMAINING IN THE LOUISVILLE POST OFFICE, AUG. 26, 1857.

Alexander, A. J.Edinburgh, Ind.

Freese, Thomas W.Decatur, Ills.

Hastie, Macfarlan, & Co.Cincinnati, O.

Jeffrie, Edw.Crestline, O.

Lockett, Mrs. M. K.Springport, Ky.

Phillips, D. H.Bowling Green, Ky.

Richardson, Mrs. A. M.New Orleans, La.

Ruyan, Mrs. Sarah E.Lexington, Ky.

F. S. RONALD, P. M.

POLICE PROCEEDINGS.—Thursday, Aug. 27.—Pat

Welsh was drunk and had thrashed a Mr. Neal.

In the discharge of his domestic duties he poured a bucket of water over his wife's head.

Pat Carr and Mathew Fitzsimmons live in the same house, and, in characteristic Irish style, they quarrel. Fitzsimmons had to give bail in \$200 for three months.

Gothic Gunter, for striking John Griffey, on Green street, near Seventh, was held to bail to an amount.

Contracts for freight from Chicago to Liverpool, and vice versa, can also be made.

Goods will be conveyed from all parts of western Canada, Detroit, Chicago, &c., at one dollar per ton less than the rates from Boston to those places.

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EVENING BULLETIN.

[From this morning's Journal.]

ADDITIONAL BY THE AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26.

The America arrived at half-past 1 o'clock this morning.

At the time that the Atlantic Cable broke there was a heavy swell, and the Niagara was going at the rate of four knots. The engineer, finding that the cable was running out too fast for the speed of the ship, applied the breaks more firmly, when the cable parted. The Cyclops immediately returned to Valparaíso with Mr. Field, who hastened to London to consult with the Directors. The Agamemnon, Niagara, and Susquehanna will remain for a short time on the spot trying experiments in the deep water, with a view to future usefulness, and then return together to Plymouth. The experience thus far obtained will, it is considered, be of great value in future operation. The company who entertained no doubt of ultimate success, are considering whether to make another effort after the uneventful gales, or wait till next summer. The impression prevails in Liverpool that the trial will be renewed on October.

Proceedings of Parliament were of no American interest. Chas. Knight had been appointed British Consul for Pennsylvania.

It is rumored that it was decided during Napoleon's visit to Osborn, that in case the English and French missions were unsuccessful, to take more decided action to have the East India Company dispatch 20,000 troops.

Advices by overland mail state that Delhi had not fallen up to the 27th of June. The rebels had made several desperate sorties, but were repulsed with great slaughter.

The rebellion had been crushed at Auringzabab. India. The Punjab is quiet.

The barracks at Campore was closely besieged by the insurgents, and reinforcements were marching to their relief.

The whole of Oude had risen, but was kept in subjection by Gen. Lawrence.

Calcutta was more tranquil. A portion of the China troops had arrived there.

The Times' correspondent says the new outbreaks are less serious than the first ones.

China news unimportant. Continental.—Advices from Madrid state that the Mexican Envoy had notified the Mexican Government that the Spanish Government had suspended negotiations, and that consequently Mexican subjects in Spain were placed under the protection of France.

Turkey.—The Ambassadors at Constantinople are still awaiting instructions from their governments.

Dates from Rio had been received to the 15th of July.

Coffee is still active and further advanced. Sugar also advanced.

Half-past.—Latest—London, Saturday—Consols closed at noon at 81 1/2.

Liverpool, Saturday.—Cotton closed with advancing tendency—sales of 1,000 bales.

Breadstuffs buoyant. Provisions steady.

Harris.—Orleans tres ordinaire 119 francs.

Money Market—London 15th.—Baring Brothers' circular reports the money market as being without change.

The Indian news was considered favorable.

The East India Company had raised the rate of bills owing to the floods reported in the interior.

The London Times reports more buoyancy in the stock exchange than there had been for many weeks previous. Consols closed at 90 1/2-90 1/4 for money and 90 1/2-91 for account. American securities were inactive.

Licoppe.—The circulars reported the cotton market generally without change, and closing at former quotations. The sales during the week had been nearly 40,000 bales, including 700 bales taken by speculators and exporters. The estimated sales on Friday, the 14th, were 6,000 bales, of which amount exporters and speculators took 1,000 bales, at the following prices: Orleans fair 8 1/2, middling 8 1/2; Mobile fair 8 1/2, middling 8 1/2; Upland's fair 8 1/2, middling 8 1/2. The stock of cotton in port is estimated at 47,000 bales, of which 380,000 bales are American.

Breadstuffs Market.—The weather has been unfavorable for the crops. There is an advance reported in wheat and flour, although corn has suffered a decline.

Richardson, Spence, & Co. reported breadstuffs closed with an advancing tendency, owing to the heavy rains which had recently prevailed. Flour was 6d higher. Wheat had advanced 2d/3d, with a firm market. The advance in wheat was chiefly in the qualities. Corn dull, with a slight decline in all qualities.

Richardson, Spence, & Co. also report the following quotations in flour: Western Canal, 30d 6d@31s; Ohio, 32 1/2d; Southern, 30s 6d@31s.

Wheat, red, 8s 1d@8s 9d; white, 9s 2d@10s; corn, mixed, 9s 6d@27s; white, 4s 6d; yellow, 9s 6d@37s.

Breadstuffs—Market continued buoyant.

Saturday—Provision Market.—Circumstances report the market generally quiet. Bacon steady and quiet. Beef and pork quiet. Lard firm and quiet at 71s. There was a large speculative inquiry for tallow, and all qualities had considerably advanced; prices were 2s better at 62@63s.

Liverpool Produce Market.—Sugar dull and 1d lower. Rice buoyant at 4s 2d, 4s for common, and 10s for fine. The tea market was generally unchanged. Linseed oil was slow of sale, but prices unaltered.

Bark—Sale of Philadelphia at 16s; no Baltimore offered. Spirits turpentine heavy, and lower at 37s @37s 6d. There were no transactions in either tar or turpentine.

London Market.—Wheat closed with advancing tendency. Flour quiet. Coffee steady. Lard steady at 70c. Sugar heavy at 2@3d lower. Rice firm. Linseed oil declined to 38s. Tallow excited and advanced in price—quoted at 61@66s. Spirits Turpentine dull.

Advices from the Manchester markets were favorable. Goods were generally slow of sale, but prices unaltered.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 26.

National Emancipation Convention—Second Day.—Delegates present from nearly all the free States and from Missouri and Kansas.

Rev. Mark Hopkins, D. D., of Mass., appointed president; Rev. John Rankin of Ohio, Hon. J. B. Williams of N. Y., Rev. W. C. Monroe of Mich., J. A. Cody of Kansas, Thomas Lewis of Ills., Alfred Handy of Ind., appointed vice presidents; Dr. T. B. Elliott of Ind., Rev. C. W. Dennison of N. Y., and J. F. Keeler of Ohio, secretaries.

Letters approving the objects of the convention were read from Dr. Mott of Union College, N. Y., Prof. B. Silliman of Yale College, Rev. Dr. Cooley of Granville, Mass., Hon. E. Fairbanks, ex-Governor of Vermont, and many others.

After the appointment of the business committees, the objects of the convention were stated by Elihu Burritt, Rev. Mr. Dennison, and others.

The attendance was numerous and the interest increasing.

Resolutions were introduced and spoken to by Messrs. Burritt, Smith, Dennison and others.

Plans of emancipation and compensation were introduced by the business committees, and are now under discussion. Two leading ideas are the appropriation of the public lands and custom revenues beyond the necessary expenses of the Government for the purpose of compensation. Other ideas were introduced, and will be debated by the body.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed, as a Board of Examiners to report on the models of the bidders for the contract to construct the new screw propeller sloop-of-war, Commodore Stewart, Capt. L. Pendergrass, and Commander Harsteine; Naval Constructors, Green, Lenthall, and Hart; Chief Engineers, Gay, Archbold, and Seawell.

Information having been received from the Special Agent of the Indian Bureau that the annuities due the Sioux Indians in Minnesota can now be properly paid, instructions for that purpose have been dispatched by the acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

J. B. Danforth of Illinois has been appointed Purser in the Navy, vice Dobbins, resigned.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26.

Banking matters are comparatively quiet, to-day, though Third st. is quite as crowded as it was yesterday. None of the State banks are discredited

yet. The bankers have agreed not to sort nor return the notes of country banks for thirty days—There has been no run on any house either yesterday or to-day. Kanawha notes are 50 per cent. discounted.

Lauer.—No further developments in bank matters of importance.

The Trust Co. is taking checks on itself to pay debts due itself, and in this way a large number to-day secured their balances. As yet the directors have no statement from New York, and therefore do not know the true state of affairs. No run on any other banking institution. Purchases of checks on the Trust Co. were made to-day to a large extent, at 75 cents on the dollar for Kanawha money, of which there was a large quantity in circulation.—The affairs of the Trust Co. are regarded in a very unfavorable light by the business community, and depositors feel greatly disengaged.

Business is generally dull in all departments.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 26.

The Santa Fe mail has arrived. The news is unimportant.

The contest between the candidates for Congress is violent and exciting.

The mail party met Col. Sumner at Fort Atchison, en route for Bent's Fort.

A few days previous, Sumner attacked 400 Cheyennes, killing 9, destroying property, and taking their animals.

Gov. Robinson, of Kansas, is acquitted.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.

The Southern mail just received from New Orleans brings papers of the 29th.

A private letter states that the cotton accounts from Red River are very promising, but the crop will be 20 days later than usual.

Arrived, U. S. sloop-of-war Falmouth, from Rio Janeiro.

The schooner H. Hallock, from Maracaibo, brings a report that the British Consul at Pernambuco has been assassinated.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 26, P. M.

River 4 feet 4 inches by the pier mark and stationary. Weather clear. Mercury 74.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26, P. M.

River fallen 5 inches during the last 24 hours. Weather cloudy and damp. Mercury 68.

DAILY REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 26.

The money market is easy, but there is some heaviness in incurious funds, caused by the throwing out of Ohio and Indiana bank notes by our banks. The features in New York thus far do not affect directly our moneyed institutions, which are in very good condition. They will have a very depressing effect however on all securities, especially railroad stocks, and it is not at all unlikely that some unfinished works will have to be temporarily suspended. Eastern exchange we continue to quote at 2% prem.

Flour was very dull yesterday. Only small sales were making at \$5 25. Wheat is rather better; good red commands 90c, and prime white 85c. The foreign news by the America, published in last evening's Bulletin, is favorable to breadstuffs. A sale of 200 bushels yellow ear-corn from store at 75c, and by the drayload at 80c. A dealer purchased 400 bushels oats for next week's delivery at 25c; sale from store at 30c. Rye 55c@60c. Barley 75c@8c.

In the grocery market very little doing. Small sales of New Orleans sugar at 12c, 8s 6d@13c, 20 bags refined and Eastern crusted at 1sc, 100 bags Rio coffee at 11 1/2c, 20 bags at 11 1/2c, and 19 bags Java at 17c. Nothing doing in molasses.

In the provision market, a sale of 12 casks ribbed sides at 14c, plus extra; about 12 casks shoulder in small pots, some loose and some packed, at 12c, and small sales of hams at 14c.

A sale of 75 lbs. hind machine rope at 95c and 20 bales jeans at 32c and 42c.

Wheyky lower; raw now quote at 22c.

A sale of 4,500 lbs. foreign wool at 32c.

No hay offered on the wharf, and no sales of tobacco.

NEW YORK, Aug. 26, P. M.

Soles cotton to-day bales; market closed firm. Flour heavy; sales 5,600 bushels State at \$6 10@6 3c; Southern \$6 30@6 10c higher; sales at 8c. Wheat heavy; sales 30,000 bushels. Corn firm; sales 25,000 bushels. Sugar heavy, 2s to 2 1/2 lower. Coffee heavy and 1/2 lower; sales at 10 1/2c@12 1/2c. Freight on cotton to Havre firm.

Stocks firm—Lacrosse and Milwaukee 21c; Michigan 26c; N. Y. Central 73 1/2c; Reading 61 1/2c; Gale and Chicago 83c; Erie 22 1/2c; Cleveland and Toledo 40 1/2c.

N. Y. CATTLE MARKET, Aug. 26, P. M.

Beeves—buoyant; 2,500 head offered; price advanced 1c sales at 12 1/2c. Premium beeves were dull. Sheep depressed; sales 14,000 head; slight decline in all qualities. Swine firm; 2,000 head sold at 87 50c@88c; supply scarce.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 26, P. M.

Flour dull at 85 for superfine with plenty of sellers. About 6,000 bushels of wheat sold at 95c@96c for red and 80c@81c for white. Receipts 18,000 bushels. Whisky declined to 2c and closed nominal. No change in other articles.

Eastern exchange at 10 prem. for bankers' checks. No demand—all parties afraid to buy.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 26, P. M.

No sales of cotton. Flours closed with a declining tendency. Mixed corn 85c. Oats dull at 4c. Lard in bbls. 16 10s. Eastern hay 820. Gunny cloth 15c. Other articles unchanged.

CINCINNATI CATTLE MARKET, Aug. 26.

Beef cattle, except good to prime, are in good supply and the market is steady. Lard firm and has been so during the whole week, the range being 8s 50 to 8s 60 for prime to prime.

Licks continue in active demand at 6s to 8s 75 cwt.

Wheat—Market continued buoyant.

Bark—Sale of Philadelphia at 16s; no Baltimore offered.

Spirits turpentine heavy, and lower at 37s @37s 6d.

There were no transactions in either tar or turpentine.

London Market.—Wheat closed with advancing tendency. Flour quiet. Coffee steady. Lard steady at 70c. Sugar heavy at 2@3d lower. Rice firm. Linseed oil declined to 38s. Tallow excited and advanced in price—quoted at 61@66s.

Stocks firm—Lacrosse and Milwaukee 21c; Michigan 26c; N. Y. Central 73 1/2c; Reading 61 1/2c; Gale and Chicago 83c; Erie 22 1/2c; Cleveland and Toledo 40 1/2c.

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